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10/712,171	11/12/2003	Sarah Jean Barrios	200316394-1	8241

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EXAMINER

MURPHY, DILLON J

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2625

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/712,171

Applicant(s)

BARRIOS, SARAH JEAN

Examiner

Dillon J. Murphy

Art Unit

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 November 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 November 2003 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: on page 4, line 16, the term "broad band" should be a single word ---broadband---.

Appropriate correction is required.

Drawings

A new corrected drawing in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in this application because figure 5 was not scanned in correctly. In the drawings received November 12, 2003, the "letterhead" shown on page 5 of the drawings was misinterpreted as being blank. The examiner offers figure 1 below, shown to scale, as an example of a possible amendment:

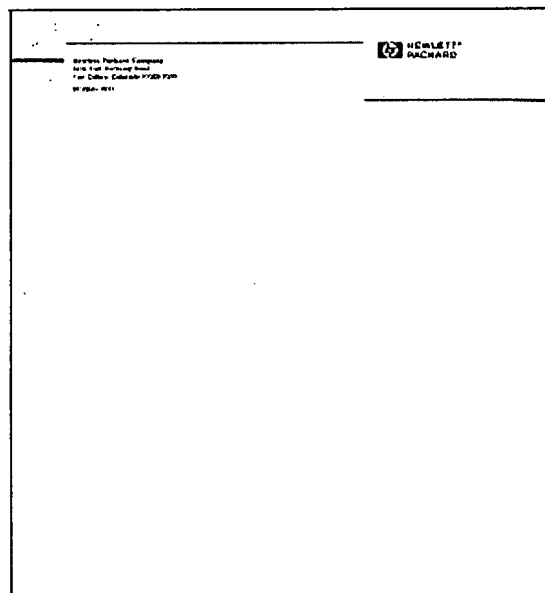


Figure 1: Example drawing for fig 5 of instant application (roughly to scale).

Art Unit: 2625

Applicant is advised to employ the services of a competent patent draftsman outside the Office, as the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office no longer prepares new drawings. The corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The requirement for corrected drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 3, 6, 16, 18, 19 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Currans (US 2002/0122206).

Regarding claim 1, Currans teaches a method, comprising:

Scanning a page (Currans, paragraph 41, scanning a page. Page may be any size, shape or for any purpose, paragraphs 29 and 30);

Locating at least one device on the page (Currans, paragraph 45, wherein locating used labels #134, #136, #138 and #140 read on locating a device on the page.

Also see fig 3);

Printing information onto the page without printing information on the at least one device (Currans, paragraph 46, determining availability of printing on labels, and paragraph 58, printing on labels).

Regarding claim 3, Currans teaches a method, comprising:

Scanning a first page (Currans, paragraph 41, scanning a page. Page may be any size, shape or for any purpose, paragraphs 29 and 30);

Locating the position and size of at least one object on the first page (Currans, paragraph 45, wherein locating used labels #134, #136, #138 and #140 comprises locating the position and size of the object. Also see fig 3);

Aligning information to fit onto the first page without the information encroaching onto the at least one object on the first page (Currans, paragraph 46, wherein locating label regions available for printing reads on aligning information to fit onto the page without aligning information on used labels, i.e. without encroaching onto objects on the first page).

Regarding claim 6, which depends from claim 3, Currans teaches a method further comprising printing the aligned information onto the first page (Currans, paragraph 58, printing information on the first page).

Regarding claim 16, Currans teaches a system, comprising:

A scanning device configured to generate a digital representation of a page placed onto the scanning device (Currans, fig 2, scanning device #94. Also see paragraph 41 for explanation of generating a digital representation of a page);

A processor configured to detect the location of at least one object in the digital representation of the page (Currans, fig 1, computing device #40. See paragraph 41

Art Unit: 2625

wherein computing device performs imaging actions such as detecting location of objects);

A printing device (Currans, fig 1, printing device #20);

The processor configured to print information on the page in a location that does not overlap with the location of the at least one detected object in the digital representation of the page (Currans, paragraphs 43-46, wherein processor determines which areas are available for printing, which reads on determining a location that does not overlap with the location of detected objects, and paragraph 58, wherein the processor prints the print information).

Regarding claim 18, which depends from claim 16, Currans teaches a system wherein the scanning device is integrated into the printing device (Currans, fig 2, wherein scanner #94 is integrated into the printing device).

Regarding claim 19, Currans teaches a system, comprising:

A scanner configured to generate a digital representation of a page placed onto the scanner (Currans, fig 2, scanning device #94. Also see paragraph 41 for explanation of generating a digital representation of a page);

A computing device connected to the scanner, the computing device configured to detect the location of at least one object in the digital representation of the page (Currans, fig 1, computing device #40. See paragraph 41 wherein computing device performs imaging actions such as detecting location of objects. See paragraph 33,

Art Unit: 2625

wherein the computing device may be a personal computer, an intermediary device, a microprocessor or a controller);

A printer connected to the computing device (Currans, fig 1, printing device #20);

The computing device configured to print information on the page in a location that does not overlap with the location of the at least one detected object in the digital representation of the page (Currans, paragraphs 43-46, wherein processor determines which areas are available for printing, which reads on determining a location that does not overlap with the location of detected objects, and paragraph 58, wherein the processor prints the print information).

Regarding claim 21, Currans teaches a device, comprising:

A means for scanning a page (Currans, fig 2, scanning device #94 reads on a scanning means);

A means for detecting the size and location of objects printed on the page (Currans, fig 1, computing device #40, which reads on a means for detecting the size and location of objects on a page. See paragraph 41 wherein computing device performs imaging actions such as detecting location of objects);

A means for aligning information to fit on the page while avoiding the detected objects (Currans, paragraph 46, wherein locating label regions available for printing reads on a means for aligning information to fit onto the page without aligning information on used labels, i.e. without encroaching onto objects on the first page); and

A means for printing the aligned information onto the page (Currans, paragraph 58, printing information on the first page with printing means #20).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Currans et al. (US 2002/0122206) in view of Seamen et al. (US 6,373,591).

Regarding claim 2, Currans teaches a method comprising scanning a page, locating a device, and printing information without printing on the device. Currans does not disclose expressly a method further comprising storing a template of the scanned page where the template contains the location and size of the at least one device. However, Seamen teaches a method comprising storing a template of the scanned page where the template contains the location and size of the at least one device (Seamen, scanning taught in col 4, ln 9-12, locating taught in col 3, ln 65-col 4, ln 4, and storing a template taught in col 5, ln 31-36 and col 5, ln 53-57).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the method of Seamen comprising storing a template of the scanned page comprising the location and size of at least one device with the method of Currans comprising scanning a page, locating a device, and printing information without

Art Unit: 2625

printing on the device. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the user to use the ease of a template when lining up image in an image editor even if the template matching a physical matte or page did not come preloaded (Seamen, col 1, ln 47-54). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Seamen with Currans to obtain the invention as specified in claim 2.

Claims 4, 5, 7, 9-13 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Currans et al. (US 2002/0122206) in view of Iwade et al. (US 5,592,305).

Regarding claim 4, which depends from claim 3, Currans teaches a method comprising scanning a first page, locating a position and size of an object on the first page, and aligning information to fit onto the first page without encroaching the object on the first page. Currans does not disclose expressly wherein the where the information aligned is text. However, Iwade teaches a method wherein the information aligned is text (Iwade, fig 10a, in the information from the computer to be aligned in the set region is text).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the method of Iwade wherein the information to be aligned is text with the method of Currans comprising scanning a first page, locating a position and size of an object on the first page, and aligning information to fit onto the first page without encroaching the object on the first page. The motivation for doing so would have been to be certain the information is printed where intended to maintain readability

Art Unit: 2625

and comprehension, as well as to synthesize images from multiple source with a simple operation (Iwadata, col 1, ln 49-54). Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Iwadata with Currans to obtain the invention as specified in claim 4.

Regarding claim 5, which depends from claim 3, the combination of Currans and Iwadata teaches a method wherein the information aligned is graphical (Iwadata, fig 10b, wherein the information from the reader in the set region to be aligned is graphical).

Regarding claim 7, which depends from claim 3, the combination of Currans and Iwadata teaches a method further comprising printing the aligned information onto a second page, where the second page is essentially a copy of the first page (Iwadata, col 8, ln 44-55 and fig 12c, wherein the number of copies is set between 1-999 so that printing is performed to print onto a second page as a copy of the first).

Regarding claim 9, which depends from claim 3, the combination of Currans and Iwadata teaches a method further comprising receiving the information to be aligned as digital information (Iwadata, fig 10a, wherein the information to be aligned is received from the computer as digital information).

Regarding claim 10, Currans teaches a method comprising:

Scanning a page (Currans, paragraph 41, scanning a page. Page may be any size, shape or for any purpose, paragraphs 29 and 30);

Locating at least one device preprinted on the page (Currans, paragraph 45, wherein locating used labels #134, #136, #138 and #140 comprises locating the position and size of the object. Also see fig 3);

Automatically formatting a string of text such that the string of text is positioned correctly for the page, with respect to the location of the at least one device (Currans, paragraph 46, determining availability of printing areas, and paragraph 57, formatting print data contained in area 186 of fig 7. Print data reads on a string or text as is common in the art).

Currans does not disclose expressly that the page to be scanned is a page of stationary or that locating or formatting occurs for a page of stationary. However, Iwadata teaches scanning, locating, and formatting a string of text on a page of stationary (Iwadata, page of stationary shown in fig 10a, wherein image from reader reads on scanning a piece of stationary. The text string to be formatted reads on the information in the set region from the image from computer. Iwadata additionally formats the text string, seen in col 7, ln 55-64).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the method of Iwadata comprising scanning, locating, and formatting a page of stationary with the method of Currans comprising scanning, locating, and formatting of a page. The suggestion for doing so was given by Currans in paragraph 29 by teaching the printer may be used for printing correspondence. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Iwadata with Currans to obtain the invention as specified in claim 10.

Regarding claim 11, which depends from claim 10, the combination of Currans and Iwadata teaches a method wherein the device is a letterhead (Iwadata, col 10, In 66- col 11, In 3, wherein Iwadata teaches the information to be aligned may be a letterhead. However, Iwadata teaches the "device preprinted on the stationary" and the "information to be aligned" may be interchangeable, figs 10a and 10b, therefore it would have been obvious based on the teaching of Iwadata to preprint the letterhead and align the text, for example).

Regarding claim 12, which depends from claim 10, the combination of Currans and Iwadata teaches a method wherein the device is a logo (Iwadata, fig 10a and 10b, as well as col 10, In 66- col 11, In 3, wherein the information to be aligned may be a logo mark. However, Iwadata teaches the "device preprinted on the stationary" and the "information to be aligned" may be interchangeable, figs 10a and 10b, therefore it would have been obvious based on the teaching of Iwadata to preprint the logo mark and align the text, for example).

Regarding claim 13, which depends from claim 10, the combination of Currans and Iwadata teaches a method further comprising: printing the formatted string of text onto the stationery (Iwadata, fig 10a, printing formatted text onto the stationary).

Regarding claim 15, which depends from claim 10, the combination of Currans and Iwadata teaches a method where the string of text is read from a file (Iwadata, fig 10a and col 7, In 1-29, wherein an image of a string of text from a computer reads on a string of text read from a file).

Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Currans et al. (US 2002/0122206) in view of Iwadata et al. (US 5,592,305) and further in view of Rzepkowski et al. (US 6,741,270).

Regarding claim 8, which depends from claim 3, Currans teaches a method comprising scanning a first page, locating a position and size of an object on the first page, and aligning information to fit onto the first page without encroaching the object on the first page. Currans does not disclose expressly a method further comprising scanning a second page to capture the information to be aligned. However, Iwadata teaches supplying the information to be aligned from a computer (Iwadata, fig 10a, wherein image to be aligned is image from computer). Furthermore, Rzepkowski teaches a method wherein information to be supplied to a computer may be captured by scanning a second page (Rzepkowski, fig 1 and col 3, ln 33-47, scanning image with scanner. After an image is scanned it may be stored in memory, col 7, ln 7-14, after which it may be processed according to the teachings of Currans and Iwadata).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the method of Rzepkowski comprising inputting an image to a computer via a scanner, the method of Iwadata comprising supplying the information to be aligned from a computer, and the method of Currans comprising scanning a first page, locating a position and size of an object on the first page, and aligning information to fit onto the first page without encroaching the object on the first page. The motivation for doing so would have been to input images using the well-known method of scanning

Art Unit: 2625

information into a computer. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Rzepkowski and Iwadata with Currans to obtain the invention as specified in claim 8.

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Currans et al. (US 2002/0122206) in view of Iwadata et al. (US 5,592,305) and further in view of well known prior art.

Regarding claim 14, which depends from claim 10, the combination of Currans and Iwadata fails to specifically disclose creating the string of text in a word processing program.

The examiner takes Official Notice of the fact that it is well known in the art create text in a word processing program, wherein the text can be transmitted from a computer to a printer according to the teachings of Currans and Iwadata, especially fig 10a of Iwadata.

It would have been obvious to anyone of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to create text in a work processing apparatus in order to use the formatting tools available to efficiently create text strings.

Claims 17 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Currans et al. (US 2002/0122206) in view of Rzepkowski et al. (US 6,741,270).

Regarding claim 17, which depends from claim 16, Currans teaches a printing system comprising a scanning device, a printing device, and a processor configured to print information on the page that doesn't overlap with detected objects. Currans does

Art Unit: 2625

not disclose expressly a system wherein the system is connected to the Internet with a communication link. However, Rzepkowski teaches a system wherein the system is connected to the Internet with a communication link (Rzepkowski, col 6, ln 55-col 7, ln 6, wherein system may be connected to internet for inputting and outputting information).

At the time of the invention it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to combine the system of Rzepkowski connected to the internet with the system of Currans comprising a scanning device, a printing device, and a processor configured to print information on the page that doesn't overlap with detected objects. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow inputs and outputs to come and go remotely. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Rzepkowski with Currans to obtain the invention as specified in claim 17.

Regarding claim 20, which depends from claim 19, the combination of Currans and Rzepkowski teaches a system wherein the system is connected to the Internet with a communication link (Rzepkowski, col 6, ln 55-col 7, ln 6, wherein system may be connected to internet for inputting and outputting information).

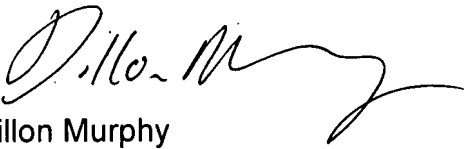
Conclusion

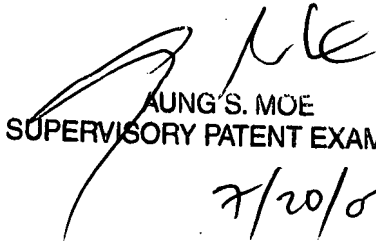
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dillon J. Murphy whose telephone number is (571) 272-5945. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8-5.

Art Unit: 2625

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Aung Moe can be reached on (571) 272-7314. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


Dillon Murphy
July 20, 2007


AUNG S. MOE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
7/20/07